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Office the same occupied by Judge Hord, on St. Clair street. April 28, 1858.

LAW CARD.
H. F. SIMRALL. J. TEVIS.
SIMRALL & TEVIS.
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Office on Jefferson Street, opposite Court House.
FRANKLIN GORIN. A. M. GAZLAY.
GORIN & GAZLAY,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Extravagance of the Administration.

We recommend to our Democratic readers who, in days gone by, were so much in the habit of denouncing the extravagance of J. Q. Adams and Millard Fillmore, to read the subjoined letter from the reliable and sagacious Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette. VERITAS is one of the best informed men in the country as regards affairs at Washington, and his statements may be implicitly relied upon. His figures were compiled in the Treasury Department, and may, therefore, be regarded as official. The facts which they set forth and the profligacy which they expose are enough to stagger the most inveterate Democrat in his confidence in the integrity and wisdom of the Administration. Here is the letter:

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.
WASHINGTON, July 25.

If any doubt ever existed as to the extent of the appropriations made at the last session, it is now completely removed by the official document, which is about to be issued, and which is prepared under the direction of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, "in compliance with the act approved July 4, 1836." That document is yet in the hands of the Printer, but the proof sheets are before me, and it will be ready for delivery in a few days. This document covers seventy six closely printed pages, exhibiting every appropriation in detail, so that there can be no possible mistake in regard to the items of expenditure. The recapitulation, in which these appropriations are classified under particular heads, is not yet completed, but the general aggregate has been ascertained, and is stated at \$81,824,825 40. Let it be remembered distinctly, these are only the specific appropriations, from which those called "indefinite" and the permanent standing, are excluded.

There is no reliable mode of ascertaining the probable amount of these indefinite appropriations because they are mostly made up of private claims, allowances and extras, to be settled at the Treasury. There is one item extending a Pension Act, which it is estimated will cost nearly a million a year. The other items will be apt to foot up at least a million more. Of the permanent appropriations, the interest on the public debt, is most conspicuous, which is now about \$3,500,000 a year in round numbers. Therefore, the appropriation account for the year, stands as follows:

Specific appropriations,	\$81,824,825 40
Permanent appropriation for interest on public debt,	3,500,000 00
Indefinite appropriations for Pension Act, private claims, allowances, etc., estimated,	2,000,000 60
Balance appropriations applicable to present fiscal year, as stated in Treasury Report,	16,556,588 75

Total year's appropriation 103,911,413 35

The Clerk of the House is required to publish these appropriations in the papers here, so that the Union will furnish the evidence in its own columns, to refute the false representations and scandalous perversions, which have gained currency throughout that paper. The public now has the opportunity of seeing how wilfully and how shamefully the Administration presses have labored to create false impressions in regard to the expenditures, and to discover the extent of that glaring extravagance and corruption here, which have spread their moral taint over the whole country. Such are the fruits of Democratic misrule, in which power and patronage and money have been applied to maintain and perpetuate a despotism, the most galling and degraded under which any people have ever lived—the despotism of a reckless party, bent on crushing out every vestige of popular rights and liberty.

Our whole social fabric is undermined, and the foundations sagged, by the system of plunder which became inaugurated here under Democratic rule. State Governments, Municipal Governments and Corporations, have, to a greater or less extent, been robbed, that prodigious knaves might flourish and revel. Millions upon millions have been abstracted by the regular nominalness of Democratic Conventions, who were thus hoisted into position, and given facilities to speculate. Ohio has had her share of experience in this respect, and at no inconsiderable cost. And this system has grown up from a want of proper accountability, from the infusion of loose morals, and from the corrupting influence of the Government, which has been directed by the Democratic party, and has fallen awfully, and patronage is instituted no longer for the public good, but to affect personal objects entirely. This example has spread like an epidemic during the last five or six years, until there is a general conviction that unless the cancer be cut out, the Government cannot survive. It is longer exists in purity. Corruption has invaded the high places of trust, and the whole tendency is downwards. These various influences combine and conspire together, and hence it is that the appropriations now assume such appalling proportions. In five years they have increased at the ratio of expenditures for the New York Corporation, which have exceeded all precedent. The Administration has sent out a feeling, at the expense of the associate press, signifying that it is in a fair way of acquiring Cuba. Mr. Buchanan thought when he offered \$100,000,000 for that island under Mr. Polk's Presidency. And so he thought when he wrote the Ostend Manifesto, under the inspiration of that noted Red Republican, Pierre Soule. His present hope is much encouraged by the tone of the London Times, which, after berating Spain with its impotent malice, very graciously signifies that England should stand neutral for ninety days. Cuba would pass into our possession. This is the whole basis of the prospect which is so much vaunted. There have been no negotiations warranting the opinion expressed, and our minister at Madrid, Augustus Caesar Dodge, is now actually on his way back to Washington, which is delivering his presentation address in Chicago, much to the delight and edification of the imbecile Isabella.

Mr. Buchanan intends to get off to Bedford in a few days. His preparations are already made, and in order that the Republic may suffer no harm during his absence, Mr. John Appleton, the Assistant Secretary of State, who has an interest in the printing and binding contracts, and a general eye to number one, in all the claims before Government, is expected to return to-morrow. When this person became editor of the Union, at the start of this dynasty, his services were engaged at \$10,000 a year, mainly in view of his relations with the President, and the expectation that he might control the printing and other jobs in Congress, from the influence of his political position. Mr. Appleton brought his little provincial ideas from Portland, and engrafted them upon the central organ. Of course he failed and fizzled out, as was anticipated by those who knew his calibre. He then abandoned the editorship and went into the Department of State, by taking care to secure, however, an interest in the jobs had or to be had, which would secure him \$10,000 a year, and more with good contingencies. In that affair, his efforts have been exerted to procure patronage for the Wendell concern, upon which he is allowed a liberal percentage. It is thus that the worshippers of power, batten and fatten on the Treasury.

The President has not yet decided the Post Office appointments at Buffalo and Troy, which have swarmed this city with fierce competitors for a week past. It is supposed that the incumbent, Dickey, or Cook will get the former. They are both Softs. At Troy two Harbors are applying, and both from the same printing office. So it matters little which succeeds, as both will profit by the operation. Mr. Buchanan is clear-

ly a candidate for 1860, and dispenses office entirely with reference to that object. Let the faithful fall in.

VERITAS.

Romance in Real Life.

THE "DUTCH" GIRL.—The Washington (O.) Register has cooked up the following bit of romance, and affirms that it is genuine:

"We have lately got into the possession of some facts relative to a thrilling incident, which conclusively demonstrates that beauty and worth, unadorned, are far more valuable than all the tinsel drapery of earth. Not over ten miles from Washington, on one of those gently undulating farms that look so pleasant when covered with the verdure of June, is a pretty country residence, where a retired trader and his wife live, with their only son, in the enjoyment of wealth and ease. As we are not permitted, of course to name the parties, we will call the gentleman Mr. Landen. Among the 'helps' in the house was a German girl who possessed remarkable beauty. There was an air of superiority in her manner and address; but the Landens were somewhat a proud people, and always treated her like many folks do hired girls, with distant haughtiness."

One pleasant day last summer, the old lady and gentleman had gone to visit a friend, some miles distant, but Frank, being busy at some thing, did not accompany them. Soon after the carriage was gone, Frank heard the sound of music. Somewhat astonished, he stole into the house, and peeped silently into the sitting room. There sat Mary (as we will call her) with the guitar, which she played with a skill almost artistic. After executing a brilliant piece, she glided into a sweet French air, and then, with a rich voice, full of pathos, sang one of the charming songs of Heranger. The youth was entranced, and when she concluded, he could not forbear an exclamation of surprise and admiration. The girl turned hastily, when she saw the young man at the door, whom she thought was out with his parents; she turned pale with dismay, tottered a few steps, and fell fainting on the sofa. Frank ran to her aid, but he was in a condition not much more rational; he had something of the family pride, and was of a shy, retiring disposition. Imagine the blushing, confused young man, sup porting with his arm the form of a lovely girl in a fainting fit! Frank had never before felt the power of beauty, but he was not overwhelmed, and, before sprinkling some drops of water on her face, he took a hasty, thrilling, hesitating kiss. That kiss was fatal. Mary recovered from the swoon, but Frank could not escape the effects of the kiss; staid, amusements, everything, was at a stand; he seemed to be talking in a dream, and buried in restless thought. He would have treated the girl with some attention, but not a word, not a look could he win from her; she pursued her occupations with her usual dilgence, and acted as if she had forgotten the guitar scene. Seeing no other means, Frank one day took advantage of the absence of his parents, and candidly avowed his affection, making honorable and frank proposals.

We have not space to describe the girl's confusion, nor the avowal the eager lover won from her of the existence of some very tender sentiments in her own bosom; also her own narration of how she came, with such acquisitions, in such a situation. Her father had been driven from Austria for liberalism, and died poor and heart-broken in New York. Mary went to Cincinnati, and then came into the country to hire out.

When all had been explained, she insisted on the whole thing being openly declared to Mr. and Mrs. Landen; she would be a party to no clandestine measures. The disclosure was made; the parents became indignant, and Mary went away.

Months of despair ensued. Mary would consent to no hidden correspondence. Frank's health began to fail and the doctor to shake his head. The crisis was irresistible. Mary was sent for, Frank got well, and they are now a happy pair, and Mary is the affectionate daughter-in-law of a couple who think her the greatest blessing heaven ever sent them. Truly, "lowliness is young Ambition's ladder."

The above account of the manner in which a Dutch servant girl tricked a fool into marrying her may be very interesting to maudlin sentimentalists, but it only has the effect of making us admire the cunning and determination and folly of the woman and deplore the weakness and folly of men whenever a woman is in question. It is mortifying to think what a fool an ingenious woman can make out of any man.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.—The facts, stated in the following paragraph of the Danville (Ky.) Tribune, are an overwhelming reply to such of the Democratic organs as undertake to taunt Mr. Crittenden and Geo. R. McKee with being supported by C. M. Clay:

The Democracy affect to be perfectly horrified at the idea that C. M. Clay should endorse the action of Mr. Crittenden in the Lecompton struggle. They forget, however, the position Clay has heretofore occupied in regard to their own party. As the Lexington Observer remarks, so long as Cassius M. Clay acted with the Democrats, they had nothing to say concerning him. He was for John C. Breckinridge in opposition to Governor Letcher in 1853, and wrote letters to his political friends all over the district, urging them to vote for him. He supported Beverly Clarke in 1856, and so did the Newport News, the only Abolition paper in the State. Last summer he was openly and avowedly in favor of the election of James B. Clay, and gave in 1857, for the express purpose of cutting down Dixon's vote in the Gibraltar district, where his (Clay's) personal popularity was very considerable, and never until the present instance has he failed to unite with the Democrats in their struggles with the Whigs and Americans. These facts cannot be denied; and now, because C. M. Clay endorses the course of Mr. Crittenden and says that the Americans and Republicans are all wrong, Democrats ought to unite to overthrow the Administration, an uproar is raised by the Locomotive leaders that echoes throughout the State. Their leaders have nothing to say against Clay or his friends so long as he worked for the Democracy, but they are filled with alarm and apprehension concerning him and his doctrines as soon as he deserts them. But it is useless to multiply words on such a question as this. The whole country is full of evidence showing the inconsistency and insincerity of the Democratic party on this very question of slavery.

It appears that the Hon. John C. Jones, or, as he chooses to write himself, J. Glancy Jones, Mr. Buchanan's Pennsylvania manager, is stained with Abolitionism of the blackest hue. He stands on record in favor of nigger suffrage. The Philadelphia Press gives the following as the copy of a document signed by him and others:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met:

We, the undersigned petitioners, believing that no Government is just that which derives its power from the consent of the governed, and that taxation without representation is not only an unconstitutional, but unjust, therefore, with the sincerest importunity, do we petition you, the Legislature of our State, to provide by law, so far as you have the constitutional power, for the submission of the question to a vote of the people, whether the word "white" shall not be struck out from the first section of the 34th article of the constitution, so that the elective franchise may be extended to our colored citizens.

Wm. W. Moore, aged 26 years, of Kentucky, died in Sacramento, California, on June 26th.

From the Richmond South, July 24.
A White Slave Reclaimed owing to Mrs. Stowe's Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Benj. Davis & Bros., of this city, received a few days since a letter from a person named Miles Owen, which contains the following statement:

In 1834, one German Goodloe sold to H. T. T. Miller, in Natchez, then Postmaster there, a yellow woman and her child. When Miller died the slaves became the property of Owen by purchase. In 1839 Owen sold the woman, whose name was Atwell, and in 1847 he sold the boy to G. D. Ragland, of Alabama, by whom he was taught the trade of a brickmason. In 1852 the boy ran off from Ragland and went to Pittsburgh, where he assumed the name of George Washington, passed himself off as a white man, married a white woman, by whom he had a child.

A man named Shaw, also a mason, who had worked in Alabama, saw the boy in Pittsburgh, but could not place him until he read Ragland's advertisement in Mrs. Stowe's "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin," when he at once recognized him as Ragland's property. Shaw immediately communicated with Ragland, and received instructions to watch the boy's movements, which he did for five years.

Last Winter he missed him, but on enquiry he found he was in St. Louis, Missouri. He immediately proceeded to Alabama, had an interview with Ragland, who sent a man with him to St. Louis. When they got there they found that the boy had gone to Brunswick, in the same State, where they followed and succeeded in arresting him. They then took him to Alabama, to his master. Shaw returned to Pittsburgh, but immediately on arriving there the boy's wife had him arrested "for attempting to decoy off and carry into bondage her husband."

He was thrown into jail in default of finding bail to the amount of \$3,000, and has been there since last March. The penalty of the crime with which he is charged is a fine of \$2,000 and confinement in the penitentiary for not less than five nor more than twelve years, and he will suffer this unless he can clearly show that the boy was a slave.

The object of Owen writing to the Messrs. Davis is to find some trace of Goodloe, and ascertain from him from whom he purchased the woman Atwell and her child, and procure some witness from among the family who owned them who will go to Pittsburgh in October to testify in behalf of Shaw. The boy was too small in 1834 to remember anything of his master, and it is not known whether the woman Atwell is alive.

Owen says that he attended the trial of Shaw in Pittsburgh in June, but it has adjourned. All the expenses of the witnesses will be paid.

HEARTS.—Hearts are of several kinds, and of widely different natures. First, there are wa'led-up hearts; about one kind the wall is high and strong, and to surmount it is a work of extreme difficulty; but if you can get inside you have entered Eden. Fragrant, and sweet, and fair as the visions seen in dreams, is that enclosed garden; and it is worth hard labor to gain admission there. The other has a wall as high and strong, and full as hard to get over; and when at last, with torn flesh and dislocated joints, you have scaled it, you wish you hadn't, for there is nothing inside but rocks and cold water. The trouble with these two descriptions of heart is, that 'tis impossible to distinguish the one from the other until you have almost worn yourself out in mounting the walls. Another kind of heart is that which, having nothing to fence it in, lies open to the passage of all men and cattle—a waste, unfruitful field, of no use to anybody, and less to its owner. But there is another kind of heart—a rare creation, but a real one—whose wall is low and almost hid by flowers. The birds make their nests in it, and sing as they swing upon its swaying twigs and festooning vines. Beyond the wall, itself a thing of fragrance, beauty and joy, lie the enchanting gardens. Delightful bowers invite the wayward traveler to enter and repose. Spirit of love and beauty beckon the sad and lonely ones to the feast of souls and a charmed light and glory hover in the whole joyous air: This is the true type of heart.

How ONE VOTE WAS OBTAINED FOR LECOMPTON.—Among the Members of Congress from Pennsylvania, who hung fire on Lecompton was the gentleman from the Cumberland District, in relation to whom the following explanation appears:

The brother of the Hon. J. A. Ahl, member of Congress for the Cumberland, York and Perry district, had a contract to supply for the army 300 mules, at \$125 each, making \$25,000; also an order for 200 from Russels and Majors, Government contractors, at the same price, amounting in all to \$67,000. The kind of mules delivered could be bought readily at \$120 each. It is unnecessary to add that Mr. Ahl voted for Lecompton, and is a candidate for re-election.

GRACEFUL COMPLIMENT.—Washington, visiting a lady in his neighborhood, on leaving the house, a little girl was directed to open the door. He turned to the child and said, "I am sorry, my little dear, to give you so much trouble." "I wish sir," she replied, "it was to let you in."

Speaking of Governor Stewart of Missouri getting drunk and getting beaten in a grogery the other day, the Washington Republic is reminded of a story:

"The deacon of a church, upon whom a new pastor had been settled, was praising his many good qualities to the deacon of a neighboring church. He declared that their new minister had but one fault in the world, and that was, a propensity to become a little quarrelsome when he was drunk."

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July 10, 1858—3m

Courship.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

"Oh, Laura! will nothing I bring thee
E'er restore those looks of disdain!
Are the songs of affection I sing thee
All doomed to be sung then in vain?"

I offer thee, fairest and dearest,
I treasure the right I'm worth;
I offer thee love, the sincerest
The warmest ever glowed upon earth!

But the maiden, a haughty look flinging,
Said, "Cease my compassion to move;
For I'm not very partial to singing,
And they're poor whose sole treasure is love."

"My name will be sung in story—
I offer thee, dearest, my name;
I've fought on the proud field of glory;
Oh! Laura, come, come, share in my fame."

Bring then a soul that adores thee,
And loves thee whosoever thou art;
We'll be as true as the stars in heaven,
Of tenderness fresh from the heart."

But the maid said: "Cease to importune,
Give up the vain and idle dream;
For fame's but a pitiful fortune,
And hearts are such valueless things."

"Oh Laura, forgive, if I've spoken
Too boldly—may turn away—
For my heart with affliction is broken—
My uncle died only to-day!"

My uncle the nabob—who tended
My youth with affection and care;
My manhood who guided and tended—
Has—died—and—left me—his—inheritance!"

And the maiden said, "Weep not, sincere!
My heart has been yours all along;
Oh, hearts of all treasures are dearest—
Do, Edward, go on with your song."

TERrible FIGHT IN MADISON COUNTY.—Three Men Killed and Two Mortally Wounded.—We learn from Capt. Henry, Adams & Co's Lexington messenger, that a bloody fight occurred at a barrens in Madison county, some ten miles from Richmond, on Monday last, in which three were killed, two of them named Jones, and two named Mullen were mortally wounded, and one named Halsey and his two sons. One of the latter was arrested in Lexington night before last. We could not obtain any further particulars.—Lex. Journal.

IF We call attention to the subjoined circular, and hope that Kentucky may be well represented. The cause is a good one, and deserves the aid and encouragement of every lover of freedom, and the advancement of the human race:

National Teachers' Association.

The First Annual Meeting of the National Teachers' Association, will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., August 11th.

At this meeting, lectures are expected from the following distinguished educators, viz:

Introductory Address by the President Z. Richards, principal of a classical school, Washington, D. C.

Lecture by J. D. Philbrick, superintendent of schools, Boston, Mass.

Lecture by J. N. McElligott, principal of a classical school, New York City.

Lecture by Daniel Reed, professor in the University of Wisconsin.

Lecture by John Young, professor in the North-western Christian University, Indiana.

Lecture by Hon. John B. Mallard, Ga.

Lecture by Hon. Calvin H. Wiley, North Carolina.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION.

1. The expediency and justice of maintaining free schools throughout our country by general taxation.

2. Parochial Schools: Are they in harmony with the spirit of American institutions?

3. Mixed Schools: The propriety and expediency of educating both sexes together, in the same classes, under the same management.

The order of exercises will be announced at the meeting. Measures have been taken to make this assembling a grand National Teachers' Jubilee! Many of the most prominent friends of education from the several States and Canada, are expected to be present and take part in the exercises.

State, County, and other Educational Associations, are respectfully invited to send delegates.

The Local Committee at Cincinnati, at the head of which is Mr. Rickoff, is doing all that can be done to secure the objects of the meeting. A reduction of fare on the principal roads has been made.

IF The N. Y. Tribune says:

It is stated, upon the best authority, that all matters in reference to Lady Bulwer Lytton, about whom certain statements have appeared in some of the public journals, are in process of being amicably settled by family arrangements to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

STAGE ACCIDENT.—On Thursday evening last, the stage running between this place and Maysville, being a short distance this side of the Blue Lick, being top heavy with passengers and baggage, in turning a short curve in the Blue Lick hills, was upset. One of the lady passengers had two ribs broken, and Mr. Fox, the proprietor of the Paris Hotel Bar, who was driving at the time, was so badly stunned as to lay him up for some time to come. Some of the other passengers received slight bruises.—Paris Flag, 2nd.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 2nd Session will commence on the First Monday in November, 1858, and will continue four months, under the direction of the following Faculty:

BENJ. W. DUDLEY, M. D., Emeritus Prof. of Surgery; ROBERT PETER, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacology.

JAMES M. BUSH, M. D., Professor of Anatomy; WILLIAM S. CHIPLEY, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

ETHELBERT L. DUDLEY, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery; S. A. LUTCHER, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

HENRY M. SKILLMAN, M. D., Prof. of General and Path. Anatomy and Physiology.

BENJ. P. DICKINSON, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica, Med. Jurisprudence and Therapeutics.

SAM'L L. ADAMS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Tickets to the full course \$100. Matriculation and Library Fee \$5. Graduation Fee \$25. Demonstrator's Ticket \$10. ALL IN ADVANCE. Good Boarding, with fuel and lights, from \$25 to \$40 per week.

Apply to ROBERT PETER, M. D., Dean, &c., Lexington, Ky., July 14, 1858—w&w&w.

FRANKFORT VETERINARY STABLE.

Opposite the State Arsenal.

Dr. WILLIAM W. EDGE, after twenty years experience in animal anatomy in all the principal cities in the Union, has established himself in the city of Frankfort, at the above named Stable, kept by A. & P. McNulty, who will also devote their time and attention to the sick and lame brought under their treatment. The Stable is cool, well ventilated, with a clay floor, and has an abundant supply of good water. A constant supply of Horse Medicines always on hand. Nicking and Docking done at an improved principle.

REFERENCES.

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July 10, 1858—3m

McLEAN'S
A Disordered Liver or Stomach.
BEFORE TAKING AFTER TAKING
STRENGTHENING CORDIAL
AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

THIS greatest remedy in the world. This Cordial is a distilled from a berry known only to myself, and chemically combined with the most valuable medicinal roots, herbs and barks known to the mind of man, viz: blood root, black root, wild cherry bark, yellow dock, dandelion, sassafras, elder flowers, with others, producing the most infallible remedy for the restoration of health ever known.

IT IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY. Caring diseases by natural laws. When taken, its healing influences are felt coursing through every vein of the body, purifying and accelerating the circulation of the blood. It neutralizes any bilious matter in the stomach, and strengthens the whole organism.

McLean's Strengthening Cordial will effectually cure Liver complaints, Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Inward Piles, Acidity or Richness of the Stomach, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Dull Pain or Swelling in the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Choking or Suffocating Feeling when lying down, Dryness or Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Night Sweats, Inward Fevers, Pain in the Small of the Back, Chest or Side, Sudden flashes of heat, Depressions of Spirits, Frightful Dreams, Languor, Despondency or any Nervous Disease, Sore or Itches on the Skin, and Fever and Ague (or Chills and Fever). It will also cure weakness of the Bladder and Uterus, such as Seminal Weakness, Incontinence of Urine, Strangury, Inflammation or Weakness of the Uterus or Bladder, Whites, &c.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT.

This Cordial will never fail to cure any of the above diseases, if taken as per directions on each bottle, in German, English and French.

OVER HALF A MILLION OF BOTTLES. Have been sold during the past six months, and in no instance has it failed in giving entire satisfaction. Who, then, will suffer from weakness or debility when McLean's Strengthening Cordial will cure you.

TO THE LADIES. Do you wish to be healthy and strong? Then go at once and get some of McLean's Cordial. It will strengthen and invigorate your blood to flow through every vein, and the rich rosy bloom of health to mount to your cheek again. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction.

FOR CHILDREN. We say to parents, if your children are sickly, puny, or afflicted with complaints prevalent among children, give them a small quantity of McLean's Cordial. It will make them healthy, fat, and robust. Delay not a moment, try it and you will be convinced.

IT IS DELICIOUS TO TAKE.

EVERY COUNTRY MERCHANT Should not leave the city until he has procured a supply of McLean

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1858.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
HON. GEORGE R. MCKEE,
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF,

HARRY I. TODD.

FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGE,

JOHN M. HARLAN.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK,

ALEXANDER H. RENNICK.

FOR JAILER,

HARRY R. MILLER.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,

JAMES MONROE.

FOR CORONER,

JOHN R. GRAHAM.

FOR ASSESSOR,

WILLIAM F. PARRENT.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,

WILLIAM E. ARNOLD.

CORRECTION.—In the article addressed to the Bondholders of the Kentucky Central Railroad, published in our last Tri weekly paper, a typographical error occurred in stating the cost, per mile, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It should have been \$64,000 per mile, instead of \$64,000 per mile.

It is our hope our friends throughout the State will send us the news of the election in their respective counties as soon as possible.

RALLY, RALLY.—It is now too late for argument. We can only express a hope that every American in the State will do his duty to day. If all the counties will do their duty as faithfully as old Franklin will do hers, McKee will be elected. We are confident that no American in this county will fail to vote and do all in his power for McKee. Let every man attend to his own duty and bring his neighbors to the polls. Do not fail to vote for fear of losing a little time. Every American citizen owes it to his country to express his opinion at the ballot box, and to boldly uphold the right by his vote. Then rally, Americans, rally, and vote early for McKee, and thus prove your devotion to the Union and your undying hostility to the sectional party which would destroy it.

R. R. Revill's Secret Circular.

The Democratic candidate for the Clerkship of the Court of Appeals has traversed the State, and has from the very beginning made unceasing endeavors to make the people believe that he is running solely on his qualifications for the office, and that he sought to divest the race of a partisan character. We have learned from excellent authority that Revill has stated that he would not have attempted to make political speeches at all, had it not been that the American candidate challenged him to discuss the questions at issue between the two parties, and it was merely to accept this challenge that he left his home in Sweet Owen. This statement of Mr. Revill's is of the same character as those which he seems to be too much in the habit of making. It is well known in Frankfort that the Democratic Convention nominated him because he is a bit of a partizan, and that he pledged himself to that Convention to stomp the State in advocacy of Democratic principles; and that he gave this pledge some time before McKee was nominated.

But while Revill has thus endeavored to seduce the Americans from their allegiance, by asking their votes on the ground that he did not desire to make a political canvass for a ministerial office, he has been privately urging the members of his own party to vote for him on account of their views upon national politics. In order to carry out this plan of deception he has issued a *Secret Circular*, calling upon his friends to give him an increased majority, in order that it might influence subsequent elections in this State.—Here is his address:

OWEN, KY., JUNE, 1858.

DEAR SIR: Having now canvassed two thirds of the State, I am happy to inform you that my prospects are flattering for a large majority. I have done all that I can do; the remainder depends upon my friends. I therefore take the liberty of addressing you, and of requesting you to devote a little time to my interest and the great cause of the Democracy. The general election next year depends to a great extent upon the result of my election. Should I succeed by an increased majority, the opposition will be dispirited, &c. If, however, the majority should be decreased, they will enter the canvass of 1859 with renewed energy and zeal. Will you, therefore, see the working men of our party in the different sections of your county, and urge upon them the necessity of giving me (as I am the only Democratic candidate for the State at large) a full vote. Also, see the Democratic Judges of the election at each precinct in your county and request him to call the attention of the Democrats to the Appellate Clerkship, should they fail to take notice when they go to vote. Also, see that tickets are procured and distributed; see to it in time. Have a few speeches made for me at the various precincts. Anything you may do for me in advancing my interest in this matter will ever be remembered by

Your friend, truly,

R. R. REVILL.

We are confident that no American who reads this circular will vote for Revill. He is unworthy of their support as a politician or as a man. But the mere fact of refusing to support Revill is not sufficient. Let every true American rally to the support of McKee. Much is to be accomplished by it. This canvass is only preparatory to the gubernatorial race next summer. Then let every American come to the polls and bring his neighbor with him.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.—Hon. William H. English has been unanimously nominated for reelection to Congress, by the Democrats of the New Albany district.

Nor so.—It has been falsely stated that Mr. Rodman at the conclusion of J. B. Clay's reply at Peak's Mill said to the latter, "You have got me—I surrender."

Several gentlemen who were present concurred in the statement that no such remark was made by Mr. Rodman, but that he proceeded at once to respond to Mr. Clay in reference to the Zoll coffer resolution, taking the ground that while he urged that Congress had not the power to legislate upon the subject, every Democratic lawyer in Congress from Kentucky voted for the resolution. Mr. Clay and Mason voting against it.

It is true that Mr. Rodman said to Mr. Clay, at the conclusion of his "snake story," that he had "succeeded in telling the dirtiest story he ever heard upon the stump," and that he had "covered himself with glory."

If that was surrendering the argument upon the Kansas question and the naturalization question, let Mr. Clay take the benefit of it.

The evident anger of Mr. Clay, the chagrin of his friends and the irrepressible exultation of the Americans who heard the argument, gave proof that a repetition of the "surrender" would hardly be agreeable to the party who had calculated upon winning over many Americans. We know and can point out men whose opinions were changed by the argument and avowed their intention to vote the American ticket.

When Rodman produces such results as this we are content to abide his peculiar mode of surrendering the question.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.—We call the attention of our readers to the communication of Rev. A. M. Cowan, in another column. Mr. Cowan contradicts directly the many slanders which are now being circulated by the Abolition papers of the North, which are well known to be inimical to the cause of colonization. He went to Liberia for the especial purpose of accurately informing himself concerning the resources and institutions of the country, and has already published a volume giving to the public the result of his investigations. Mr. Cowan has, perhaps, done more for the cause of colonization than any other man in the country. He is a Christian and a philanthropist and has entered into the cause with his whole heart. All of his sympathies are enlisted in behalf of the African race, and his statements may be implicitly relied upon.

We have published the able series of letters written to the Louisville Journal by a "Kentucky Lawyer," endorsing the course of Mr. Crittenden on the Kansas question, and we hope they have been extensively read. As yet we have heard of no Democrat of respectability in point of talent or position who has had the courage to attempt to reply to the unanswerable arguments of those letters. But there are portions of them which do not altogether meet the approbation of some of the smaller politicians of the intensely sectional party against whom they were written. For instance, the writer compliments Mr. Crittenden on the fact that he was too national and conservative a statesman to permit the mere fact of his having been born in Kentucky to induce him to countenance and sustain as base a piece of rascality as was ever attempted to be imposed upon any people, and would not consent to aid in forcing upon the people of Kansas a Constitution which was odious to them—by which neither Kentucky, the South, Kansas, nor anything else except the Democratic party, would have gained. In answer to the declaration that Senator Crittenden was too pure, patriotic, and national, to aid the South in a flagrant outrage, an indignant Locofoco explodes as follows:

Let these letters rally the people at the coming election to rebuke the foul traitors, who in our State venture to utter such disgraceful sentiments. Democrats, Whigs, and honest Know Nothings, unite as a band of brothers and save our State from deep disgrace.

The people of Kentucky will be able to properly appreciate these sentiments when they ascertain from what source they emanate. And if, perchance, it shall be found that the attack upon a venerable statesman whom Kentuckians have delighted to honor, and who has defended our gallant old State with all that courage and eloquence which is so peculiarly his own, was written by a nameless pedagogue from Ohio, we expect that the confidence of our slave holding friends in the sincerity of his professions of love for Southern institutions will be in no degree diminished.

AMERICANS VOTE EARLY FOR MCKEE, and roll up a majority for our gallant champion which will be worthy of the renown of old Franklin. Let us give him a full vote, and a hearty support. **VOTE EARLY,** and thus strike a death chill to the hearts of our enemy.

Colonel Thomas T. Crittenden, formerly of Frankfort, Ky., is now a resident of Lexington, Mo., at which place he is engaged in the practice of law. Col. C. is a young man of fine talents, and is possessed of a remarkable facility for business, to which he devotes himself with great persistence and energy. If any of our citizens have collections or other business in that part of Missouri, we take pleasure in recommending Col. C. as one who is in every way qualified to give it attention. Address Col. C. at Lexington, Mo., or see Monroe & Bush, Louisville, who will transmit to above address.—*Louis Journal.*

We are glad to hear of the military promotion of our old friend and class mate, and have unlimited confidence that the honorable title was not gained in Border Ruffian frays. No one who knows Mr. Crittenden will refuse to endorse, cordially and heartily, what the *Journal* says of him.

New Music.—We have received from Messrs. Traux & Baldwin, of No. 66, West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, a song entitled "Leaves from George's Grave," the words by Florence Percy, music by Martello, for which they will accept our thanks.

A fellow by the name of JAMES H. THOMPSON has been writing letters to the Louisville Courier against the American party of that city. Thompson boasts in one of his letters that there is no Plug Ugly in Louisville with courage enough to attack him to his face in the day time. In the same letter he confesses that he was so alarmed for fear of an attack upon him that he was seized with an illness which very nearly resembled *mania a potu*. If the Plugs of Louisville, did not like to whip Thompson "to his face," it was because they preferred kicking him behind.

Cato says, "the best way to keep good acts in the memory is to refresh them with new."

In his speech at Peak's Mill, on Thursday Mr. JAMES B. CLAY told an anecdote which entirely eclipsed R. Logan Wickliffe's allusion to the old Line Whigs, in the Democratic Convention, when he denounced them as "a set of d—d old W—s." For filth, obscenity, vulgarity, and disgusting language, Mr. Clay's anecdote cannot be excelled. The wit, the humor, the language, and all were entirely his own. It was insulting to the decent portion of his auditors, who were so overcome by the stench that it is doubtful whether their nostrils or stomachs will be in a healthy condition for some time to come. But we will not pollute our paper with it. As soon as Mr. Clay had spewed up this nauseous morsel, John Rodman remarked to him, "Mr. Clay you have covered yourself with glory, for you have told the dirtiest anecdote that was ever heard from the stump."

Two years ago Inis Morris was elected over Scott Brown by a majority of two hundred. The other day Judge Reuben Brown attempted to virtually turn Morris out of office, for no other offense than that of being an American. What the Democrats cannot accomplish by a fair race before the people they will try to do by a judicial decision.

There is precious little satisfaction to be gained by proving a lie on a man who was seldom known to tell the truth.

For the Frankfort Commonwealth.

Hear Before you Strike Again.

"Liberia is ready to sell its citizens as apprentices to any buyer, who offers enough for a cargo."—*New York Weekly Times*, July 17, 1858.

I deny the charge.

On the 19th Dec. 1857, I arrived at Cape Mount in Liberia, and the French ship, Regina Coeli, was lying at anchor, six miles above Cape Mount. I saw the purser of that ship several times. I learnt from himself that he had on board of the Regina 220 native Africans, who were to work for a number of years in Gaudalope as apprentices, he having bought their time. When I told him, I believed they would never return back to Africa, he promptly replied, they would be brought back.

On the 21st Dec. 1857, I saw the King of the Vey tribe. In my conversation with him, the apprenticeship plan of the French was fully talked over. The King told me that he, and many of his tribe had sold persons they owned, as apprentices, and that the Frenchman had promised to bring them back when the time they were sold for expired. The King would not believe me that they would never return back to Africa. I do not think he would have any conscience about selling them as slaves, nor the Frenchman in buying them as slaves. But the laws of Liberia were not to be violated in the carrying out of the scheme. The Frenchman had an interpreter, a Krooman, who could talk French, English, and several languages spoken by different tribes.

I visited every settlement of the Liberians but three small towns, the largest of which had 127 souls, and the smallest 33 souls. I was seven weeks in making my tour in Liberia, examining into all matters that were necessary to know of the healthfulness of the country, the contentedness of the Liberians with their homes, and all the favorable and unfavorable things in the land to make it a good home for blacks in the United States who were free to go there and live; and I say on the honor of a gentleman, and the truthfulness of a Christian, that I did not hear that a Liberian had sold himself as an apprentice, nor that the Liberian Government had sold a criminal to the French or to any other nation as a slave or as an apprentice. But I did hear that Curtis, a Liberian, who emigrated to Liberia in 1823, from the United States, left the Colony in 1834 to live with the natives in the vicinity of Cape Mount, and was killed soon after in the native wars.

I ascertained in my examinations to know the probability of the Liberians going back to heathenism, that during the existence of the Colony up to Feb. 5th, 1858, 20 Liberians had gone to the different native tribes, and had adopted their heathenish customs and manners of life.

I did not find 30 Liberians desirous of returning to the Free or Slave States to live in their future home.

It is said that ex-President Roberts is aiding and abetting the sale of apprentices. That person was absent from Liberia on a diplomatic mission to England, and France, while the Regina had been collecting her "cargo," and returned to Liberia only four days before my arrival at Cape Mount. When in France he laid before the French Government the remonstrance of Liberia against her encouraging the apprenticeship of the native Africans, it being but the revival of the slave trade. For this remonstrance, the French Government refused to give to Roberts, for Liberia, the armed steamer that had been promised to Liberia.

It is said President Benson is conniving at this slave trade. I had frequent conversations with him on this very subject of French apprentices, and in the strongest manner he deplored the course of the French Government in this matter. And I have no hesitation in saying that I know there are Liberians sufficient in number and influence; and with moral courage enough, to blow him "sky high," if he should connive at this work. There is moral sentiment, and high toned political character in Liberia.

The Liberian Government bought during the last seven years the coast North West of Cape Mount for 8 miles of the Vey and Gallinas tribes, who had down to the time of the purchase, been engaged in the slave trade. If these tribes had been selling slaves to the Frenchman, they would have been selling slaves to the Frenchman, but it is true, that Liberia had a military force that could whip the tribes for violating her laws, forbidding any one to buy, and take slaves from her soil. And I say what no gentleman will deny, that if the Liberian Government would not by military force, if necessary to be used, stop the tribes from selling slaves to any foreigners, and embarking them on ship board from Liberian soil, the friends of African Colonization in the United States would by firm action denounce the Liberian enterprise, and give no more aid to emigrants to go to Liberia. The donors to the Colonization Society are persons of moral principles.

The Constitution of Liberia says: Art. 2, Sec. 4. "There shall be no Slavery within this Republic. Nor shall any citizen of this Republic or any person resident therein deal in slaves, either within or without the Republic, directly or indirectly." The laws of Liberia are full to carry out every point growing out of this fundamental principle.

10. In the treaty made between England and Liberia, Nov. 1, 1845, the ninth article says, "slavery and the slave trade being perpetually abolished in the Republic of Liberia, the Republic engages that a law shall be passed declaring it to be piracy for any Liberian citizen or vessel to be engaged or concerned in the slave trade." This law, declaring it to be piracy, lies on my table.

11. In the treaty made between France and Liberia April, 17th, 1852, the tenth article says: "The French Government engaged never to interfere in the affairs between the aboriginal inhabitants and the Government of the Republic of Liberia in the jurisdiction and territories of the Republic." It certainly would be an interference with Liberian jurisdiction for the French Government to take slaves from the soil of Liberia.

12. Some seventy years ago, some of the Vey tribes invented characters and made an alphabet of their language. The London Church Missionary Society published a number of small books to aid the tribe to read. It is not to be wondered at that some on board of the Regina were found "prepared to read and write," says the letter of the Surgeon of the Regina. Coeli. Time will show that God's providences have been doing great preparations for a moral change in Africa. I have declined noticing the statements about Liberia's engagement in the slave trade. But when the *Times* was put in my hand containing the statement at the head of this article, I felt myself bound to answer the charge in justice to Liberia, to the friends of African Colonization.

Let the Government of the United States or the friends of Liberia, give to Liberia an armed steamer of sufficient size to recapture any merchant ship engaged in the apprenticeship plan and my word for it, Liberia will bring the ship into her port and enquire of those apprentices if they go willingly to serve for a time in any country, and if so, record their names and age and tribe and the length of time they are to serve, to see that the contract is kept good for the return with all the disadvantages attending that return. Liberia would act in the matter. She would have a national sympathy that France cannot silence but by submission. There is existing a moral sentiment that rulers in christendom must regard.

A. M. COWAN.
Agt. Ky. Col. Soc.
FRANKFORT KY., July 24, 1858.

COOLIES IN CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.—A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing from Havana, speculates largely upon the position and prospects of the Island of Cuba, and expresses the conviction that the introduction of coolies has been a bad policy. He says: "Coolies are naturally shrewd and intelligent, and are all instructed from youth in rascality. Those who come here are the worst of the race. They are principally pirates and thieves, who come away from home to escape punishment for crimes they have committed there. There have been over thirty thousand of them landed here; one third at least have died; but the importation is still going on, and unless there is a stop put to it—which I understand is about to be—before many years these people will exercise a strong influence in the Island. Hitherto no women have been imported, and in the natural course of events, a crossed race will spring up here of a material not well calculated to possess virtue."

It is true that all the importations now are, under agreement, to be sent away at the expiration of their term of bondage—which is eight years—unless then permitted to remain. Many may depart, but others will remain, either on account of social relations, or other causes. Coolie women will be introduced soon. A cargo is now on the way, I am told. The terms with these coolies are for an apprenticeship of eight years at four dollars a month, certain kind of food, and a fixed amount of clothing to be given them. They work very well, but cannot endure heavy labor so well as the negro." The same writer believes that if Cuba were immediately transferred to the United States, we would not be able to establish as good a government as it now enjoys, for ten years. Many of the best citizens would leave immediately, and it would be found exceedingly difficult to manage the remainder.

A BETTER TIME.—The Boston Transcript says: "There can be little doubt that those who have bravely withstood the gale without lowering their colors, will shortly see better times and brighter skies. The stagnation existing for the last ten months, in its depressing effects, has prevented production in the great sources of wealth until recently. As a consequence, consumption never stopping, a market has been gradually forming. 'It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good.' The wrecks that dot the ocean of trade are so many beacons of safety to after adventurers, not only in the advantages afforded by example, but from the fact that the pecuniary destruction of every individual carried down by the vortex, decreases the disagreeable rivalry of trade. With the enlarged home demand, the diminution of the means of supply, and the easy terms upon which capital can be obtained, why should not the coming season be one of profit to large classes of traders, and to many descriptions of manufacturers?"

Bedford Springs, July 29.

The President, accompanied by Miss Lane, Miss Bright, (daughter of Hon. Jesse Bright,) Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley, Lady Ouseley and daughter, and R. M. Magraw, of Baltimore, arrived at the Springs last night at 11 o'clock, via Cumberland. The President is in excellent health and not fatigued. It is supposed he will remain two or three weeks.

DIED.

In Chicago, on the 28th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., in the 74th year of his age, Rev. JAMES K. BURN, a native of Albemarle county, Virginia.

St. Ann's Hall.

REV. R. MURPHY'S SEMINARY

FOR TWENTY YOUNG LADIES.

THE 2d Academic year will commence SEPTEMBER 1st. It is designed to be exclusively a Boarding School of a very limited number of pupils. No Assistant Teachers are employed, except in Ornamental Branches.

Terms—For Boarding, French, English, Italian, Books and Stationery, and Music, \$200 per annum, payable one-half on the 15th of September, and one-half on the 15th of January. Without Music, \$150 per annum. For admission address

REV. R. MURPHY, Frankfort, Ky.

CHERRY.

A lot of New York Cheese, a fine article at April 23, 1858.

GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEW FIRM.

PAGE, GAINES & PAGE,

HAVING associated ourselves together for the purpose of doing a general business in the way of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware and Agricultural Implements, will hereafter keep a large stock of the above articles always on hand.

The Dry Goods and Queensware for the present will be kept at the old stand of T. S. & J. R. Page, under the supervision of J. R. Page, where will always be found a large and fashionable assortment of Fancy and Staple Goods of the latest styles and lowest prices. The Grocery establishment, combined with all kinds of Agricultural Implements, Hardware and Woodware, will be kept at the old stand of W. A. Gaines, and under his supervision. We will keep but one set of Books, so that persons dealing with us can have their Grocery and Dry Goods bill combined. Terms cash, or to prompt customers six months.

THOS. S. PAGE,
W. A. GAINES,
JAS. R. PAGE.

Money Lost.

The subscriber lost, in Frankfort, on Sunday, somewhere between the postoffice and Gray & Todd's store, a small pocket book, with a steel ring, containing \$420. The money was in four one hundred dollar bills—three of them on the State Bank of Tennessee, and one on the Northern Bank of Kentucky; fifteen dollars in gold and about five in small notes. The person finding the money will receive a reward of \$100 on returning it to the Commonwealth office, or to S. J. DAVIS, Jr.

LIBERIA, AS I FOUND IT, IN 1858.

By Rev. A. M. COWAN.

Agent Ky. Colonization Society.

184 pages, Royal Octavo.

Just published and for sale at this office. Price 75 cents. We will send a copy, postage paid, to any one sending us that amount in money or postage stamps, June 18, 1858—1f.

All free persons of color in Kentucky intending to go to Liberia in the Colonization ship, that is to leave Baltimore for Liberia on November 1st, 1858, address Rev. A. M. Cowan, agent of the Kentucky State Colonization Society, Frankfort, Ky.

Papers published in Kentucky please notice.

J. L. Moore & Son.

Are now opening their large, very handsome and well selected STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising all of the "LATEST STYLES," at lowest rates for cash, or old customers on time. They solicit an early examination. [March 24, 1858—1f.]

Special Notice.—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.

Jan. 11, 1858—1f.

SPRING MILLINERY.

Mrs. MARGARET HERGENSMITH

has received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price. [Mar. 10—1f.]

Nurse Wanted.

A liberal cash price will be paid for a good nurse. R. W. BLACKBURN.

June 30, 1858—1f.

STOVES & TIN WARE.

HARTFORD, JULY 1, 1858.

STATE OF CONN., HARTFORD Co., ss.

Hartford, July 1st, 1858.

Personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace, duly qualified to administer oaths, THOS. K. BRACE, Jr., Secretary.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

A true copy of the original on file in this office.

THOS. S. PAGE, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

FRANKFORT, KY., July 1, 1858.

This is to certify that HENRY WINGATE, as Agent of the Aetna Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., at (Frankfort) Frankfort county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled, "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Henry Wingate, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at this office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand, the day and year above written.

THOS. S. PAGE, Auditor.

Business attended to with Despatch & Fidelity.

H. WINGATE, Agent, Frankfort, Ky.

MAGNOLIA HOUSE,

Madison Street, one square from Railroad Depot, COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

J. B. WASSON, Proprietor.

THIS HOUSE is centrally located and convenient to the Post Office. Railroad Depot, &c. It has been completely renovated and newly furnished. The proprietor will give his undivided attention to the Magnolia, and with his experience in the business can safely promise entire satisfaction to all who may become his guests.

BACON AND LARD.—600 lbs Bacon Shoulders; 400 lbs Bacon Hams; 500 lbs Bacon Sides; 10 kegs Prime Lard.

Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

HARTFORD, CONN.

ON THE 1st JULY, 1858.

As required by the laws of the State of Kentucky.

The name of the Corporation is AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, located at Hartford, Conn.

The Capital Stock is ONE MILLION DOLLARS, and is paid up.

The Assets of the Company are:

	Par.	Per Val.	Mar. Val.
Cash in hand and in Phoenix Bank,			\$40,122 50
Cash on Special Deposit in B'ks, with accrued interest,			139,001 00
Cash in hands of Agents and in transit,			144,719 00
Real estate unencumbered,			55,353 01
44 Mortgage Bonds at 7 per cent. interest,			44,000 00
28 Mortgage Bonds at 6 per cent. interest,			28,000 0

